

In Greece, the government is taking important steps toward confronting the threat of terrorism in that country. Cooperation with international forces is increasing, but ultimately results in the fight against terrorism will be the key to easing U.S. concern about terrorism in Greece.

The delegation was impressed with, and proud of, the clear and positive impact of U.S. personnel in Kosovo. U.S. personnel make up a relatively small portion of the overall KFOR force, representing less than 15 percent of the total force and the trend of U.S. portion of the force is due to continue decreasing (the U.S. component will represent just 13 percent of the total force by 2001).

The U.S. and NATO leadership believe that the U.S. should maintain a presence in Kosovo for the foreseeable future. The U.S. leadership feared that a pull out of American forces would not only risk the successes to date in the Balkans, but that it would be a major blow to the NATO alliance.

The U.S. personnel involved in KFOR, from the general officers to the enlisted, also strongly touted the training benefits of this deployment, calling it the best possible training U.S. personnel can get. The U.S. leadership maintained that morale among U.S. forces in Kosovo is "sky high" and reported that re-enlistment rates among Army personnel in Kosovo is higher than anywhere else.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about hate crimes legislation I introduced with Senator KENNEDY last month. The Local Law Enforcement Act of 2001 would add new categories to current hate crimes legislation sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

Today, I would like to detail a heinous crime that occurred July 4, 2000 in Grant Town, WV. Arthur "J.R." Carl Warren Jr., 26, an openly gay African American man, was brutally murdered. Warren, whose body was found on the edge of his hometown, was allegedly killed by two 17-year-old boys. Known to call Warren names considered racial epithets and anti-gay slurs, the boys allegedly beat him and repeatedly kicked him with steel-toed boots. They threw him in a car and drove across town, ignoring his pleas to be taken home, which they passed on the way to the gravel pullout where they savagely kicked him and then ultimately killed him by driving back and forth over him. Neither current federal law nor West Virginia's hate crimes law include sexual orientation.

Mr. President, I believe that government's first duty is to defend its citizens—to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act of 2001 is now a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation, we can change hearts and minds as well.

NATIONAL GUARD COUNTERDRUG MISSION

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, as chairman of the Senate Caucus on

International Narcotics Control, I rise to commend the counterdrug efforts of the National Guard. The National Guard performs vital work to assist law enforcement with interdiction/eradication operations, including the manufacture, sale, use and importation, and demand reduction for drugs throughout our country.

Every day the National Guard has approximately 3,600 personnel on duty performing counterdrug work. The National Guard supports the President's counterdrug priorities, with special emphasis along the Southwest Border and designated High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTAs). In addition, the Governor of each State can assign the National Guard to unique local issues. Skills the National Guard brings include personnel, specialized vehicles and military equipment, logistical support, thermal imaging, intelligence analysis, translation, searching cargo containers at ports of entry, and listening/observation posts. Federal agencies typically supported include the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Customs Service, and the Border Patrol, while State and local agencies include highway patrols, country sheriffs, and local police departments.

The Department of Defense is prohibited by U.S. Code Title 10, under the Posse Comitatus Act, from military personnel enforcing State and local laws. The National Guard, under its United States Code Title 32 status, does not have this prohibition, although National Guard regulations do not allow direct involvement in law enforcement, such as arrest, apprehension, search and seizure. Since 1988, the Governor of each State submits a plan each year to the Department of Defense outlining the proposed use of the National Guard in support of counterdrug efforts. Currently, about 50 percent of the requests are able to be funded.

The National Guard also has an active demand reduction mission geared to helping youth avoid starting to use illegal drugs. These programs include involvement in schools and working with parent and community based anti-drug organizations. National Guard personnel serve as excellent citizen-soldier role models and also assist with mentoring, speakers bureaus, Adopt-A-School, Red Ribbon, and PRIDE events. Last year the National Guard had contact with tens of thousands of youth.

I am proud of the role the National Guard and its citizen-soldiers performs in our vital counterdrug programs.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business Friday, April 27, 2001, the Federal debt stood at \$5,678,255,839,065.80, five trillion, six hundred seventy-eight billion, two hundred fifty-five million, eight hundred thirty-nine thousand, sixty-five dollars and eighty cents.

One year ago, April 27, 2000, the Federal debt stood at \$5,680,311,000,000, five trillion, six hundred eighty billion, three hundred eleven million.

Twenty-five years ago, April 27, 1976, the Federal debt stood at \$600,159,000,000, six hundred billion, one hundred fifty-nine million, which reflects a debt increase of more than \$5 trillion, \$5,078,096,839,065.80, five trillion, seventy-eight billion, ninety-six million, eight hundred thirty-nine thousand, sixty-five dollars and eighty cents during the past 25 years.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO LARRY FAVINGER

• Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I rise today to honor Larry Favinger of York, ME, on the occasion of his retirement from the Portsmouth Herald newspaper.

For thirty-five years, Larry has enjoyed an illustrious career as a journalist with the Portsmouth Herald serving as a news reporter, sports editor and city editor for the newspaper. Larry has been a mainstay at the newspaper and has earned the respect and admiration of his peers. Early in the 1990's Larry opened the York bureau of the Portsmouth Herald and worked to establish the Herald's identity as a newspaper in Maine as well as one in New Hampshire.

It has been a pleasure for me to work with Larry on the issues that affect the citizens of New Hampshire, especially those which concern the Portsmouth Shipyard. Larry has always approached the issues that we have discussed with professionalism and fairness. I am proud to have known him and to have worked with him during my tenure in public office.

An exemplary community contributor, Larry has been active in following the progress of hometown young people in athletic and cultural activities, always supporting their achievements by writing updates for Herald readers to enjoy.

I also commend Larry for his service to his state and nation in the United States Air Force, where he served in Japan and was stationed at Pease Air Force Base in New Hampshire.

It is an honor and a privilege to serve Larry Favinger in the United States Senate. I wish him and his wife, Rose Ann, Godspeed in his retirement and in all of their future endeavors.●

IN RECOGNITION OF SAUL A. GREEN

• Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I am delighted to speak today to acknowledge a lawyer, from my home State of Michigan, who has dedicated his life to serving the citizens of Detroit, Saul A. Green. On May 2nd of this year, hundreds of people will gather to pay tribute to Saul A. Green for his service as U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan.